

JUDGE HUGHES MAKES ADDRESS TO GRADUATES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In the seclusion of the National Cathedral school lawn, where he was presenting an American flag to the honor graduates, Justice Charles E. Hughes today made his first public address since the opening of the pre-convention campaign. He told the young women graduates that the flag meant "America first, an undivided allegiance, and a nation united and equal to its tasks."

"This flag means more than association and reward," said the justice. "It is the symbol of our national unity, our national endeavor, of our national aspirations. It tells you of the struggle for independence, of the union preserved; of liberty and union, one and indivisible; of the sacrifice of brave men and women to whom the ideals and honor of this nation have been dearer than life."

"It means America first; it means an undivided allegiance. It means America united, strong and efficient, equal to her task. It means that you cannot be saved by the valor and devotion of your ancestors; that to each generation comes its patriotic duties, and that upon your willingness to sacrifice and endure as those before you have sacrificed and endured rests the national hope."

"It speaks of equal rights; of the aspiration of free institutions exemplified and vindicated; of liberty under law intelligently conceived and impartially administered. There is not a thread in it but scorns self-indulgence, weakness and incapacity. It is eloquent of our common interests, outweighing all divergencies of opinion, and of our common destiny."

"Given as a prize to those who have the highest standing, it happily enforces the lesson that intelligence and zeal must go together; that discipline must accompany emotion, and that we must ultimately rely upon enlightened opinion."

"Under the custom of the school the student who stands at the head of the class reserves as a right the flag which has flown over the school grounds all year. Several months ago Justice Hughes was invited to make the presentation address but no announcement of his acceptance was made. Miss Katherine Hughes, daughter of the justice, was a member of the graduating class, but she missed the coveted honor of winning the flag, but succeeded in taking rank among the first ten."

In the beginning of his address Justice Hughes told the graduates that the intellectual inheritance of the age counted only as it actually was possessed and used. He said it was a miserable spectacle to see the youth neglecting the lessons of science, the instruction of history, the resources of literature and art, and leading a life small and impoverished amid the opportunities of the twentieth century. Alluding then to the beauty of the prize he was awarding, he told of the associations and memories of school life it would recall and concluded with the declaration of the broader national spirit it stood for.

FOR SUBMARINE INSTRUCTION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Establishment of a new school at New London, Conn., for instruction of officers in the theories and practice of submarine operation, was announced tonight by Secretary Daniels. The first class officers will report July 1 for six months' training before they are assigned to duty with the underwater craft.

TO DEFEAT COLONEL ROOSEVELT HUGHES IS BOOMED AND NOW MOVEMENT THREATENS DISASTER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, June 5.—Representatives of the several candidates for the republican presidential nomination are in a predicament tonight. Having fostered sentiment in favor of Justice Hughes until they felt sure Colonel Roosevelt was definitely eliminated they now fear they cannot control the Hughes movement.

During the day it grew to the proportions of a boom. Efforts are being made to concentrate all elements against it and the indications are that the veto of the progressive party, which of course means Colonel Roosevelt's disapproval of Hughes, may be sought as a check.

Harmony above everything else is the desire of the leaders. Without it any nominee would answer the purpose because it is realized that unless the republicans and progressives get together their chances of success at the polls are very slim. To obtain harmony, the republican leaders are willing to concede to Colonel Roosevelt the veto power in some form. Some of the leaders say he should be willing to select one or two men who would be acceptable to him from the lists of candidates in the field. Others think he should suggest men for consideration by convention leaders, and practically all of the party chiefs are willing to admit that any of the candidates definitely rejected by Mr. Roosevelt could not be nominated.

Impartial observers within the republican ranks do not consider that the unexpected growth of the Hughes boom is necessarily an indication of personal popularity of the justice among the delegates. Those who promoted it in opposition to what proved to be an exaggerated estimation of the expected demand for the nomination of Roosevelt, were surprised at its growth. The individual candidates were working independently and therefore there was no canvass of the extent to which Hughes was to be second choice of their supporters. This was found to be far more general than had been anticipated.

With the arrival of hundreds of delegates today the sentiment in favor of Hughes reached high tide and in spite of the concentration upon him of the opposition forces he appears to be far in the lead. Managers of the "favorite son" candidates have made no headway to combine against Hughes because he is the second choice of many of the instructed delegates and trading is dangerous. Every attempted transfer, it is feared, would result in spilling some delegates into the Hughes basket. Unless the situation changes very soon, those delegates are almost certain to "flip" to him should there be more than two or three ballots without a nomination.

All thought of getting a pre-convention statement from Justice Hughes was abandoned during the day. The so-called "smoking out" process was unsuccessful. Some efforts were directed against the Roosevelt people tonight and a demand was made that the colonel either should come here and take part in the councils or place his spokesmen in the position where they could answer questions of the so-called allies as to what candidate or candidates would be acceptable to him to defeat Hughes. It was not believed that any of these demands would be met.

Many of the Roosevelt adherents themselves believed the colonel should come to Chicago. His presence, they thought, would obviate all danger of the progressive national convention getting beyond control. Strangely enough, the old guard leaders would welcome Mr. Roosevelt at this time, as they would prefer to deal directly with him.

Efforts of the progressive national committee today to fix a time for nominations in their convention resulted in conflicting statements of what actually had been agreed upon. On one hand it was said that a nomination would be deferred until Saturday and on the other hand it was denied that such a delay had been agreed upon and that a nomination was possible not later than Thursday.

After the progressive national committee held its conference and the leaders had been urged to exert every effort to hold the delegates in check until late in the week, intermediaries between republican and progressive headquarters began to operate. The result of several preliminary conferences brought Senator Lodge and Mr. Perkins together. Senator Lodge was told that Mr. Perkins wished to confer with him on possibilities for harmony.

When Senator Lodge went into the conference it was admitted that the purpose was to discuss convention plans in an effort to reach some agreement to avert another third party. The conference continued nearly two hours during which Mr. Perkins frequently was called to the telephone. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., George Von L. Meyer, William Loeb, Jr., former Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, and other intimate political associates of Colonel Roosevelt were in adjoining rooms.

"I have been talking to Senator Lodge about the whole situation regarding the two conventions, the question of a candidate upon whom all may agree, the subject of the platform and everything that enters into the problems facing us," said Mr. Perkins. "We have come to no conclusion about anything but are to meet later tonight when something may be accomplished."

Senator Lodge said that general conditions had been discussed relating to the approaching conventions, and that he expected a further conference. As Senator Lodge left the conference, Oscar L. Straus, one of the progressive leaders, protested against the nomination of Hughes on the ground that it would demean the supreme court.

Reports as to the origin of the Lodge-Perkins conference were conflicting. Some of the republican leaders insisted the Massachusetts senator had been urged to appeal to the progressive leaders in behalf of Justice Hughes and to head off any probable coalition between Roosevelt leaders and one of the favorite son candidates, or a dark horse.

RUSSIANS BEGIN LONG EXPECTED OFFENSIVE MOVE

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wholly conjectural and that such aspersions inflict grave injustice upon able and gallant officers, to whose care is confided the command his majesty's squadrons and ships."

The Times correspondent at British headquarters describing the situation at Ypres explains that the Canadian forces were unable to retain their ground re-captured from the Germans last Saturday, owing to the intensity of the German artillery fire.

"As soon as they had entered the trenches and killed or driven off the enemy," the correspondent says, "the Canadians found themselves again under the same terrific artillery fire as had preceded the first enemy assault on Friday. Everywhere the trenches themselves either were demolished by gun fire or heaped with dead. To hold the positions won was impossible for the reason that no one could live there."

"The Germans now are in possession of a mile of trench to a depth of 350 yards back from the Canadian front line. It is considered by competent judges that the characters of the bombardment here during the last two or three days represents the high water mark attained on the western front. It has certainly been and continues to be of the most terrific severity. It has been so heavy as to create almost a new phase in the war. The scale on which guns and ammunition were used is almost incessant judged by army officers of experience."

"Whatever the outcome of the present fighting may be you must be prepared to hear that the Canadian losses have been very heavy. As compensation for their losses the Canadians have the satisfaction of knowing that no troops could have shown finer gallantry. Their spirit is splendid."

British Fighting Hard
FRANCE, June 4 (Via London June 5).—The British and Germans are fighting hard in the region of Ypres, where last Saturday the British in hand to hand encounters recaptured most of the trenches the Germans had taken from them previously in the sector from the Ypres-Cambrai canal to Hoogle point. In the face of repeated attacks the British have been unable to retain the bulk of the recaptured ground, but still are fighting strenuously to keep what they have and to recapture what they have lost.

Russian Press Caustic
PETROGRAD (Via London) June 5.—The Russian press urges the entente powers to bring pressure to bear on Greece because of the antagonistic attitude of that country. Something of a sensation has been caused by the article especially that in the Boersse Gazette expressing the opinion that the king of Greece "would do well to take a rest of some duration at some place better for his health than Athens."

The other papers denounce "the political felony" of Greece toward the entente. The Novoe Vremya considers the measures taken at Saloniki as insufficient and calls upon the entente powers to take the necessary steps at Pterus and Athens.

WOMAN'S PARTY IS FORMALLY LAUNCHED BY CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, June 5.—History for women was in the making tonight when the woman's party was launched under the auspices of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. The night meeting followed the one held by the women during the day marking the opening of their three-day convention here in an effort to promote their cause and to induce the progressives and republicans to put an equal suffrage plank in their party platforms and to obtain their endorsement of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution. This is the first national woman's party ever launched.

Miss Maude Younger of California, the temporary chairman, made the keynote speech. She said the woman's party would consider no other issue than equal suffrage at present and that it would throw its influence to that party which supported the Anthony amendment.

More than 2,000 delegates from all over the country were in attendance. A committee of 199 expert lobbyists was selected to work among the delegates and leaders of the progressives and republicans to obtain equal suffrage support.

Among the suffragette leaders in attendance tonight were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, Miss Helen Keller, Mrs. Sara Cardwell of Oregon, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding of San Francisco, Miss Ann Martin of Nevada, Mrs. Williams of Washington, Mrs. Inez Mitholland-Bossvain and Mrs. Crystale Eastman Benedict of New York, Mrs. Townsend Scott of Maryland and Mrs. E. M. Rhodes of Seattle.

Speeches were made by Miss Lucy Burns of Washington, D. C., vice chairman of the Congressional Union, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of New York and Mrs. Ida Kinney Mackerell of California.

DELEGATES POUR INTO THE CONVENTION CITY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, June 5.—Delegates to the republican convention poured into Chicago all day and tonight it was estimated that very few are not on the ground.

It was a retiring delegate who was not button-holed before he found his hotel room and supplied with information about the "situation."

The routine of arrival and registration for state caucuses at which officers and national committee members will be named. In several delegations, New York and Illinois in particular, factional fights have developed over the selection for the committee.

Senator Penrose made the announcement today that he would vote for Mr. Knox on the first ballot, at least. He expects most of his friends in the Pennsylvania delegation will follow his example.

"It is a free and untrammelled convention with much open discussion of candidates," he said.

Knox votes from other states are looked for on the early ballots.

Governor Brumbaugh today conceded Senator Penrose's selection as chairman of the state delegation. The governor said the meeting held early last week when Senator Penrose was selected as the chairman was unauthorized because the count of the primary vote for national delegates had not been completed, but he recognized that Senator Penrose has a majority of the delegates for the chairmanship. Governor Brumbaugh said that he would remain a candidate for president until he finds that sentiment has crystallized for some one else. He has no second choice he said. He believes some of the Brumbaugh delegates are favorable to Colonel Roosevelt as a second choice.

One of the interesting facts which has developed over the election of national committee is in the Illinois delegation between Roy O. West, who is a candidate to succeed himself and Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago. The Illinois caucus has been called for tomorrow night and both candidates claim to have a majority.

Fifteen hundred members of the Marion club of Indianapolis came in today and paraded the streets cheering for Charles W. Fairbanks for president.

A procession of 3,000 Sherman supporters led by Mayor Thompson of Chicago, paraded the streets cheering for their candidate.

Several Burton glee clubs made the rounds of the hotels and serenaded the headquarters of the candidates. Senator Weeks' friends visited the hotels with a band, while mass meetings were held in the interest of former Senator Burton and Senator Sherman.

Pennsylvania delegates favorable to the candidacy of Governor Brumbaugh in conference tonight decided to support Senator Penrose for the chairmanship of the delegation. This action forecast the unanimous selection of the Pennsylvania senator at tomorrow's caucus.

Governor Brumbaugh addressed the delegates, declaring he had only consented to become a candidate in an effort to reunite the party in Pennsylvania with its consequent effect on the national republican organization. He drew "attention to the statement made when he consented to stand as a candidate, that he would willingly withdraw in favor of any man who should appear able to reunite the party."

"I have no ambition to do anything that will prevent the nomination of the most capable republican who can accomplish that purpose," the governor said. "On the contrary I desire to facilitate the discovery of the most logical candidate. If necessary, let us have another conference to determine upon such a candidate before or during the convention."

Headquarters for another presidential candidate, Robert M. La Follette, were opened today with W. L. Houser in charge. He announced that Senator La Follette will not come to Chicago for the convention.

Miss Burns laid the blame for the defeat of the national suffrage constitutional amendment on the democratic party.

"If as great a percentage of democrats as republicans had voted for suffrage, a two-thirds majority for it in the house would have been secured," she said. "But more than two-thirds of the democrats voted against suffrage reducing the vote to such a point that the amendment could not have secured a two-thirds, even if every member of the other parties had been present and voting 'yes.'"

Mrs. Blatch carried "the appeal of the east to the west."

"It was during the reconstruction period, when all the efforts of my mother, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Miss Anthony to keep 'male' out of the fourteenth amendment and put 'sex' into the fifteenth, had proved futile, that mother said 'Our hope is in the freedom-loving west,'" Mrs. Blatch related.

"The women of the western states are divided into political parties and it needs but a fraction of the women of any one party to force that party to accept its responsibility in congress toward the woman suffrage amendment or to face defeat."

"We believe that this year you women are going to stretch your hands to your disfranchised sisters and place women above partisanship, saying to the parties you have been loyal to in the past 'not one bit of help do we give you until you have done justice to women.'"

Miss Ann Martin of Reno, Nev., was elected chairman. In her opening remarks she said: "The object of our party is not to create sex antagonism; it has no fantastic vision of sex solidarity; it is simply an organization of the 4,000,000 voting women in the twelve suffrage states who place equal suffrage before the interests of any political party."

"This movement of western women

is not a utopian dream; it is a practical political reality which the party leaders must reckon with as a determining factor in the next election. We can conceive of no higher purpose for which to use our votes than for the freedom of other women."

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York, in her opening speech said the suffragists were here to do business with the men who want to be president of the United States and that all politicians will be taught something about their business this year by the women.

"The motto of the women during this campaign, she said, is: 'Duty first. Duty to other women; duty to the many millions living in the slave states.'"

As to what women will do with their votes after they have obtained nation-wide equal suffrage, Mrs. Belmont stated that time and women only will tell.

"Woman does not ask the vote for her own selfish interests," said Mrs. Belmont, "for her own individual protection, but as a demand against the injustice which has excluded one half of the human race from the right to speak for itself and vote for itself. Her desire is not that she shall have a new privilege, but that all women shall have their right which is an equality before the law, and equality in making the laws."

Committees were appointed as follows:

Permanent organization: Mrs. Lillian Kerr, Colorado; Miss Margaret Lee, Utah; Mrs. J. H. Morrow, Montana.

Rules: Mrs. Louise Garnet, Utah; Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colorado; Miss Horvess McManus, Idaho.

On hearings before republican, democratic and progressive conventions: Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Mrs. Avery Conoley, Illinois; Mrs. Elizabeth Farberding, California.

Delegates favorable to the candidacy of Senator Cummins made satisfactory reports at a meeting held late in the day, according to the managers of the Cummins boom. It was said that Senator Kenyon held two conferences with George W. Perkins and suggested to him the advisability of Senator Cummins as a candidate who would be satisfactory to both republicans and progressives.

John A. Stuart of New York opened headquarters and issued a statement favoring the nomination of Major General Leonard Wood as a man who would be acceptable to all the factions.

The six Wyoming delegates who came here to vote for Senator Borah today declared for Justice Hughes upon Senator Borah's assurance that he was not a candidate for the nomination.

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LODGE MAY BE FOR ROOSEVELT NEXT TO WEEKS

(Continued from Page One)

those of Roosevelt and Hughes—were discussed. It was said also that the Roosevelt men had made a very strong showing regarding the possibility of Roosevelt's capturing the republican nomination and had submitted figures to the republican leaders to support their claims.

Some of the republican leaders who talked tonight with Mr. Perkins are convinced that no matter what the leaders would prefer to do, the rank and file of the progressive party is determined to nominate Roosevelt. They predict that this will be done before the republican convention nominates and if the republicans name Justice Hughes and he accepts there will again be three parties in the field. If Justice Hughes were to indicate after a nomination of Roosevelt by the progressives that he will not take the republican nomination, the progressives say there will still be a possibility of getting together.

The conferences today were said to have been called in the interests of harmony but when candidates were mentioned the talk always turned to Roosevelt.

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